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VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879 NUMBER 19.

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WASHINGTON.

THE EXODUS.

An Unfortunate Embassador.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

Democrats Demoralized.

It is said that revolutions never go backward but always onward, except under very phenomical circumstances. The same is true of migrations of people. The exodus of the colored people from the Southern States bids fair to disturb and jeopardize the industrial interests of at least eleven States, and at the same time, on account of the poverty, ignorance and inexperience of the people engaged in it, to work grave hardships to the emigrants. The colored people are the most unmigratory class of people in the world. Their love of home, the places rendered sacred by old associations, the burial places of their dead, and numerous other charms which fill their imagination, render them the most immovable of any of the races. This fact being conceded, it is plain that back of and beyond this sudden convulsion there is a cause—a deep seated cause—one which cannot be disposed of by a waive of the hand. It is unnecessary for me to go into a discussion of the outrages and wrongs to which these people have been subjected, in some localities, for these are well understood.

The immediate question now to be solved is the effect of this exodus, so far as it has taken place, upon those who have already embarked in it and upon those to follow. That a realization of the bright hopes and golden promises which have been held out by its advocates, has been found, will be negatived by many thousands of our people who are to-day stranded at cities along the shores of the Missouri river.

These people are poor, many of them with scarcely money enough to reach St. Louis, and must therefore depend immediately, and perhaps for some time to come, upon the philanthrophy of the country. The citizens of St. Louis have recently commissioned a gentleman to visit Washington, present the distressful condition of the emigrants of the law-makers here, and, through them an appeal to the whole country for aid.

Without intending to reflect upon Mr. Tandy, the gentleman who has been deputed to present their case, candor compels me to say that they have been extremely unfortunate in their selection. In order to get the ear of the country, and induce philanthropists to open their pockets to these sufferers, a man of recognized ability and character, known outside of the city in which he lives, should have been chosen. The gentleman in question, though a good man, is illiterate, inexperienced and unknown, and can scarcely be expected to succeed in the performance of the delicate and important duty imposed upon him. We should no more expect a mill-wright of average intelligence to teach successfully a class in Greek than that a mere ward politician should plead successfully the cause of the people before the bar of the concentrated wisdom and intelligence of the country. Our friends should know, if they do not, that the day of fat contributions, without guarantee, to unknown and obscure solicitors, has passed away. A sign of returning good sense on the part of the white people of the South is found in the fact that a call, signed by the Governor and hundreds of prominent land-holders, merchants, bankers, etc., for a meeting at Vicksburg, Mississippi, some time in May, to take into consideration the causes of discontent among the colored people, which has expressed itself in the migration of thousands of our people. Prominent colored men of the South have been invited to take part in the deliberations with the assurance that the wrongs heretofore existing in these communities, whether industrial or political, shall be removed.

A MAN FOR THE TIMES.

Among the subjects, not political but of great public importance, and from its peculiar relations watched with interest by the politicians, is the matter of refunding the National debt. Under a law, inspired largely by him as a Senator, Sec. Sherman has been, since his installation in the Treasury Department, actively engaged in placing the public debt from the old forms of high interest bearing bonds into the new lower interest bonds. He has called in the 5 20's, comprising the large amount of our indebtedness, and substituted therefor four and a half, and 4 per cent bonds. And in furtherance of his general programme, he announced a plan a few days since to call in 190,000,000 of 10-40 bonds, and the papers announce that this work was accomplished yesterday, finely, by subscriptions to substitute 4 per cent interest bonds for the whole amount. Great judgment in devising methods for executing the funding law has been required, and great skill, discretion and foresight have been exhibited by the Secretary of the Treasury in carrying out the provisions of the law upon the methods devised. The ability, industry and fidelity of this officer, in the direction suggested, have reduced the amounts of interest to be paid on the debt, and lessened, proportionately, the burden of taxation upon the people, and at the same time his career in the department is giving him a powerful hold upon the public confidence and making him a very prominent candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people—the Presidency.

I noted some time since the purpose of the administration to recognize the claims of our people in the distribution of important official positions, and in no department of the government is our recognition so pronounced and full, as in that presided over by Secretary Sherman. He has lately given important positions in different States to prominent representative colored citizens, and the recognition, thus given us, has been extended distinctively and in creditable measure in the distribution of the local offices and work under the immediate control of the Treasury Department in this city. It is not unjust to say that he has appointed more colored men to important offices of trust, within the two years that he has held the portfolio of the Treasury, than was done under the combined *regime* of any four of his predecessors.

Congress has been for several days engaged in earnest debate over the pending appropriation bills, and, from present indications, will extend the session into midsummer. The Democrats have thus far been placed on the defensive, and unless all signs fail will come out of the extra session in a more demoralized condition than when they entered it.

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Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CINCINNATI.

THE QUEEN CITY AROUSED ON THE EXODUS QUESTION, ETC.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The liveliest interest is felt here in the emigration of the colored people from your State and Mississippi to Kansas. The *Commercial* devotes a column of its valuable space to the subject and keeps the community well posted in regard to the matter. To-morrow there will be a large mass meeting held here in the interest of the exiles from their Southern homes and I predict a large sum of money will be raised to aid the movement. There is no doubt but what the North is thoroughly aroused on this subject and will respond liberally to the appeals for help for our fleeing people.

Among the many friends of your valuable paper in this city who are well and prosperous may be numbered Mr. A. S. Thomas, the celebrated colored photographer at 166 West 5th street. His establishment is one of the finest in the city, and I am glad to inform your readers that he is doing a deservedly good business. Mr. C. T. Graham (the best authority on dogs in the known world) is still on deck and seems to weather the storms of life admirably. Mr. Scott Berry, not unknown to some of the Louisiana ladies, and one of the most promising young colored men of the Queen City, I regret to say, has been quite ill, but thanks to his lucky star is out again and bids fair to reach a ripe old age, if one can judge by the measure of his appetite.

Mrs. Gen. Barber, formerly of your city, is still in New York, and Mr. Joe Henry Perkins is here on a short visit to friends. The numerous friends of Mrs. Harlan, now on a visit to the Crescent City, will be glad to welcome her back home. J. E. G.

April 14, 1879.

THE CONFERENCE.

THE INTEREST CENTERED IN IT—A LETTER FROM MR. J. C. NAPIER.

No little interest is manifested on the part of all classes of our citizens in the approaching "conference of colored men," which is to be held on the 6th of May next. On almost every street corner we are met by such querries as: "What are the prospects of the conference?" "What are its objects?" "Do you expect a large attendance?" etc. To all these questions we only answer that our newspapers and the 6th of next month will explain all.

I will say here, however, that from the many letters which I have received from persons who expect to be in attendance, I am led to believe that the conference will be an unparalleled success in point of numbers; and in point of intellect, it is my opinion that it will surpass any assembly of the kind ever held by the colored people in this country.

All seem to be fully aroused to a sense of the importance of a wise council among our representative men at this time; and every Negro in the South will watch its deliberations with the greatest interest, hoping that if no immediate remedy can be found for their grievances, the conference will at least, let the entire civilized world know that these grievances and wrongs exist.

A great deal will be expected of this conference and I firmly believe that the masses of our people are preparing to adjust themselves to its recommendations. It is therefore to be hoped that each member with no selfish end in view, will come prepared to take such action as will redound to the benefit of our entire people.

The Hall of Representatives in the State Capitol has been secured for the meetings of the Conference. It is spacious well ventilated and admirably arranged for the use which the conference will desire to make of it. The tender of this hall to the conference by the Tennessee legislature was a very magnanimous act on their part, and should be duly appreciated by all concerned.

All railroads leading into this city have agreed to furnish transportation to all attending the conference at reduced rates. The people of Nashville are sparing no pains in their preparations to make the stay of every member of the conference pleasant and agreeable. When they leave us we hope that no one will have reason to complain of Nashville's hospitality.

Nashville, Tenn., April, 14, 1879.

The Colored Convention.

The State Convention of colored men called to consider the matter of emigration met in the Common Street Baptist Church at noon on the 17th inst. Temporary organization was effected by the election of Rev. A. M. Newman, of Orleans, President, Henry Adams, of Caddo, and J. A. De Lacey, of Rapides, Secretaries, and Jesse McKeener, sergeant-at-arms. The committee on permanent organization reported the following for permanent officers of the Convention:

Rev. Chas. H. Thompson, of Orleans, president, Revds. R. A. Blunt and Marcus Dale, Vice Presidents; W. G. DeLacy, Secretary; A. M. Newman, Treasurer; and Jesse McKeener, Sergeant-at-arms. The remarks of the president on assuming the chair counseled moderation and harmony and good sense in the deliberations of the convention. A committee of seven on the business of the convention was appointed.

During their absence, Messrs. Dale and Pinchback addressed the convention. The former said that colored men must either protect themselves from bull-dozers or leave the State; the latter held they should stay here and meet manfully, whatever issue may be forced upon them.

Committee on Business recommended the appointment of a committee on Finance consisting of three members; on address of seven members; on relief and emigration of fifteen members; with an executive committee of five members. It likewise recommended that the convention meet daily at 11 a. m and close at three p. m. Night sessions to be held as may be directed.

FRIDAY THE 18TH

the convention was called to order by the president. After preliminary exercises, the business committee reported, recommending that the convention be governed by the rules laid down in Barclay's Digest.

Carried.

A. L. Henderson was elected assistant secretary.

A communication from the Republican Executive Committee of Alabama, requesting the convention to send over a delegate to give information on emigration to a colored meeting which was to be held in the city of Montgomery, on Monday, the 21st inst.

The address committee presented an elaborate address, reciting the political wrongs imposed on the colored race in this State, as the prime cause of the exodus.

On a motion to adopt the report of the committee, Mr. Murrell, of Madison, raised a strong objection in a lengthy speech, till reminded by the chair of the necessity of condensing his remarks.

It was moved that the address be recommitted to the committee for such amendments as might be submitted.

Carried.

The committee on rules recommended the appointment of a committee of three to visit the Mobile Convention.

Adopted.

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood offered a series of resolutions pretty much of the same nature as that contained in the address.

Referred to committee on business.

Col. Robt. Harlan offered a resolution to the effect that we tender sympathy to our suffering fellow-citizens and express our admiration at their courage in leaving their task-masters, for freedom, without a Moses to lead them.

This resolution received the vociferous yells of the large mass of the convention who favored emigration, and provoked a long and heated discussion.

J. D. Kennedy, lately assistant doorkeeper in the United States Senate took the floor and delivered a highly creditable address, which as an intellectual effort did honor to the convention. While he believed in emigration, he believed it unwise to advise the race to the promiscuous departure now going on. At the close of his speech the convention adjourned.

SATURDAY THE 19TH

the convention reassembled at 11:30

After prayer the resolution of Rev. G. W. Bryant, offered the day previous, endorsing the emigration movement, as a substitute to Col. Harlan's was debated awhile and then passed on a call for the previous question.

The chair announced the names of Messrs. Bryant, Murrell and Harrison as the committee to visit the Mobile Convention.

On a call for a rehearing of the address prepared by the committee on addresses, the document was read by Mr. Lewis, the chairman, and adopted.

Mr. Young of Concordia, introduced a resolution providing for a committee of seven to attend the Mississippi Convention, and report the result to the committee on relief and emigration.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

A little misunderstanding arose between Messrs. Astwood and Blunt; the former had been called to the chair by Vice-President Dale and the latter, one of the vice-presidents insisted on taking the chair. On the re-appearance of the president, Mr. Astwood resigned to him.

Mr. Pinchback counseled the race to think well before launching out into a wholesale emigration. In general, emigration from the disturbed distrusts is to be desired but to leave in large numbers without any preparation, and be thus thrown on the charities of the world and possibly forced to return would be not only a blunder but a crime. His speech, which was throughout practical and sensible, had a marked effect in toning down the violent feelings of the emigrationists.

MONDAY, THE 21ST.

The convention was called to order at 11:45, and after the opening formalities, the chairman of the business committee made a report which was adopted and may be seen in another column. Gen. T. Morris Chester read an appeal to the American people which was adopted.

Mr. Turcke, an emigration agent from Honduras, read an address inviting emigration to that country. This, with several other matters that were presented, were referred to the proper committees.

The chair then appointed a committee on migration and relief.

After an address by Mr. Thomas the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

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S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R W FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss

Nastily Picayunish.

In its issues of the 23d and 24th inst. the *Picayune* doffed the decent garments of conservative opinions she commonly wears and fired a full broadside into the good name of the Negro race both living and dead, which, for pure malignity has not yet been equalled by even the *Democrat* of this city, or the *Vindicator* of Natchitoches, its competitors for the printing of the convention. In its article entitled, "Republican Martyrs," in which it asserts: "We could say, and we could say with truth, that there never has been a prominent Negro killed in this State for so-called political causes who was not a scoundrel by profession and by practice," it discovers a depth of fiendish hate, because unwarranted by the facts, which we can only account for on the generous supposition that it desires to place itself in line with the most approved Bourbon sheets agreeably to Democratic demands. Even this community, blindly given up as it is to political intolerance of the Negro, cannot accept this bold assertion without a misgiving.

Where are the charges of official venality that have ever been alleged against Oscar J. Dunn, Wm. G. Brown, B. F. Joubert, Delassize, and several others who have held prominent State and Federal positions among us? As the *Pic.* "challenges the Republican party of the country to produce the example" of a single, honest colored official, we call on it to produce the proofs against the integrity of these gentlemen, or stand self-convicted of unparalleled outrage on the honor of the bone and sinew of the State. Besides the *prominent* ones, the many hundreds of Negroes who fill untimely graves from Democratic violence must be shown to have been venal and corrupt; for, in a sense, all colored men are politicians, and, as such, fall under the sweeping charge of the *Pic.* The habit of the Democratic press to blacken and villify the name of any colored man who attains prominence in the defense of his race, insensibly passes into a wholesale denunciation of the *whole* race; and were Jesus Christ himself living *incognito* in Louisiana as a Negro, and a prominent Republican, he would not escape the venomous slime of the *Pic.* which hates because it has aided to injure the Negro.

WE have received the first copy of the "Journal of Industry"—organ of the North Carolina Industrial Association. The enterprise has our hearty wishes for its success in every particular. Our force as a race lies in the cultivation of the industrial arts. We need representatives in all the professions, but it is in muscle power as called forth by the trades we are to achieve our superiority. We trust this project of our people in North Carolina is the beginning of similar efforts throughout the South.

The Colored Convention.

The colored convention which had been called by ministers, and which lately held its sessions in the Common Street Baptist Church, closed its deliberations last Monday. This gathering was called for the avowed purpose of mainly considering the exodus of our people from the South to the West. How well it has succeeded in its labors is left for impartial judges to say. It was emphatically a mass meeting run and controlled almost wholly by small-fry politicians. This class saw in the popular wave of emigration flowing over the South a chance to swim into cheap notoriety, and they have not failed to improve their opportunity. The occasion was most excellent to benefit the cause for which the meeting was called; but as the management fell into inexperienced hands, and gassy, curbstone politicians refused to hear the more intelligent class of the race generally, the result of the gathering is far from having met the purpose intended. The address to the country is thoroughly political which is all well enough, if the meeting had been intended to consider politics. The many material causes in the labor system, which underlie the migration of our people and which have been fanned into activity by the political wrongs of the Negro, were almost ignored in the address. To be pointed: We can challenge successful contradiction of the statement that the only action of the meeting which did touch on the issue was the supplemental address published in another column, if we may except a resolution for the appointment of delegates to the Vicksburg convention. In a body which was remarkable for its lack of self-poise, we take special pleasure in mentioning the speeches of Rev. Mr. Dale and Young Kennedy. They were as sensible as they were dignified. The speech of Kennedy was such an one as would have done honor to an older mind, and had the meeting had more liberality in it to hear both sides of the emigration issue, we are satisfied its deliberations would have discovered a wider and more practical range of useful results. The gathering owes much to the steady, guiding hand of Dr. Thompson, the chairman, for whatever order and decorum there was; few accomplished parliamentarians could have done better with such a body. On the whole, we believe that some good will come from the meeting. That our people have met and proclaimed to the country even in a crude and imperfect way the need of their departure from the South, unless the wrongs under which they labor are remedied, will go far to dispose the planter to temper justice with self-interest, and to arouse the dormant philanthophy of the good in our be-half.

Gov. Wiltz's Address.

The State Constitutional Convention opened its sessions on Monday at the State House. Lieut. Gov. Wiltz was elected chairman. On being escorted to the chair, he delivered a lengthy, elaborate and able address which we regret the space of our columns will not permit us to publish. The points he assumes in vindication of what is commonly known in the politics of the day as "State rights doctrines" are strongly fortified by copious references to the constitutions of many of the Northern States, both before and since the Revolution. The jealousy of the National Government was common to all the original thirteen States which formed the Union, and hence the positive assertion of autonomy as expressed in their respective constitutions. With the advance of time, the North having no special institution to guard, as it were, by a Chinese wall from the invasion of external and dangerous ideas, saw the need of a strong central government; the South on the other hand, with the Negro question straddling its material welfare, and fearful of interference from the influence of the free North in the general government against its slave property, has retained all the old ideas of States rights handed down from the fathers. Believing in a strong central government, we dissent from the views of Gov. Wiltz in this respect; but his utterances concerning the proposed duties of the convention and the spirit which should actuate the members show that he clearly understands the needs of the State. If the convention will take his advice—to act with a view for the whole people, to forget and rise above party, to grapple fearlessly the issues threatening the peace and prosperity of the State, we have no doubt they will produce a constitution which will, as nigh as anything human can, give satisfaction to all classes.

Interesting Correspondence

UNITED STATETS INT. REVENUE,
NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1879.

Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Having been elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, which is to meet on the 21st inst., and being deeply interested in the work for which it has been convened, and believing I can exercise a healthy influence in restraining extreme legislation on matters affecting the rights and privileges of my people, I am compelled to ask for a leave of absence for thirty days to enable me to take part in its deliberations.

I ask the bestowal of this favor, not so much for myself, as for those who have honored me with the high and important trust of representing them in a body called together to frame the organic law of the State, under which, not only the present generation will have to live, but our children, and perhaps our children's children.

I have the honor, sir, to be your very obedient servant,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Revenue Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue.
Washington, April 12, 1879

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Revenue Agent, New Orleans, La.

SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the ninth instant, and note your request for a leave of absence during your attendance upon the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana.

It is not the policy of the government to have its civil officers hold important offices under the commission of a State. President Grant during his administration issued an order, which is now in force, prohibiting this state of things.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I will be compelled to ask the resignation of your office of internal revenue agent, to take effect at the time you enter upon the duties of your office as member of the Constitutional Convention.

Very respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
New Orleans, April 21, 1879.

Hon. Green B Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

SIR—Your letter of the twelfth instant, H. C. C., acknowledging the receipt of my application for a leave of absence to attend the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana and informing me that it is not the policy of the government to have its civil officers hold important offices under the commission of a State, and that therefore, you will be compelled to ask the resignation of my office of Internal Revenue Agent, to take effect at the time I enter upon my duties as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, owing to delay in the mails, did not reach me until the nineteenth instant.

I enter no complaint at the decision of the government, but to relieve myself of the appearance of having expected an exceptional favor at its hands, it may not be amiss for me to say that I did not seek the election, and reluctantly accepted it from a sense of duty to a people who have honored me so often far above my deserts.

On a recent visit to my domicile in Madison parish, I found the colored people in the greatest excitement about the migration question. Hundreds were upon the banks of the Mississippi river awaiting transportation. Streams of them were pouring into Delta by every road and a general stampede from the parish and adjacent country threatenod. A glance at the situation convinced me that a panic prevailed.

Horses, mules, cows, wagons, plows and every species of property on which means for flight could be raised were being sacrificed.

Identified with these poor deluded people, and deeply interested in their fortunes and future welfare, at the solicitation of many white citizens and almost unanimous request of the leading colored men of the place, and in obedience to a conscientious conviction of duty, I made two public speeches to the people, one at Delta and the other at Milliken's Bend, for the purpose of restoring them to reason, allaying their excitement and arresting their ruinous course. The effect of these speeches was so highly satisfactory to all classes as to induce the colored people to make a general request that I should allow them to use my name as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Entertaining the hope that my presence in the Convention might tend to aid in restraining extreme legislation, I consented to serve if elected, and, however desirous I may be to remain in the service of the government, I cannot do so by the abandonment of an important duty imposed upon me by my people. I am therefore compelled to tender my resignation of the office of Internal Revenue Agent, to take effect from the date of this communication. In severing my connection with your department, it affords me pleasure to say that my intercourse with the revenue officers of this district has been most cordial and satisfactory, especially so with Revenue Agent, E. D. Webster. I desire also to renew my grateful thanks for the consideration you have been pleased to extend to me, and to assure you of the continued high regard and esteem of

Your much obliged and very obedient servant,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Revenue Agent.

ADDRESS
of the Colored Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1879.

Mr. President—Your committee on business have the honor to submit this their final report. Discussing the general and wide-spread alarm among the colored people of Louisiana, inducing so potent a fear that in many parishes (and in many others, perhaps, largely to follow) there is an exodus of agricultural labor which indicates the prostration and destruction of the productive, and, therefore, essentially vital interests of the State, your committee find that the primary cause for this lies in the absence of a Republican form of government to the people of Louisiana.

Crime and lawlessness, existing to an extent which laughs at all restraints, and the misgovernment naturally induced from a State administration itself the product of violence, have created an absorbing and constantly increasing distrust and alarm among our people throughout the State. All rights of freemen denied, and all claims to a just recompense for labor rendered, or honorable dealings between planter and laborer disallowed; justice a mockery and the law a cheat, the very officers of the courts being themselves the mobocrats and violators of law, the only remedy left the colored citizens in many parishes of our State to-day is to migrate.

The fiat to go forth is irresistible. The constantly recurring, nay ever present fear, which haunts the minds of these our people in the turbulent parishes of the State, that slavery in the horrid form of peonage is approaching; that the avowed disposition of the men now in power is to reduce the laborer and his interests to the minimum of advantages as freemen, and to absolutely none as citizens, has produced so absolute a fear that in many cases it has become a panic. It is flight from present sufferings, and the wrongs to come.

Kansas with her freedom and broad prairies, with the memories of John Brown and his heroic struggle, seems naturally the State to seek. There is a natural halo of liberty, justice and right about its very name which gives the untutored minds of our people in their miserable condition the same longing and all-pervading desire to leave here and go there as the magic name Canada gave in that time to the slave. The feeling is identical, occasioned, too, by nearly like conditions.

Your committee find that this exodus movement owes its effectiveness to society organizations among plantation laborers, begun with the persecutions and political mobs of the years 1874–75, and organized as a Colonization Council in August 1874, for emigration. This organization, beginning in Caddo, spread rapidly from parish to parish, until it has permeated the State, and in the sections particularly known as the cotton belt, where lawlessness and outrages upon black citizens are most frequent, the society has been most active. To-day this organization, your committee has definitely learned, numbers on its rolls 92,800 names, men, women and children over twelve years of age in Louisiana, Northwestern Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. Sixty-nine thousand of these are represented in the different parishes of this State. The cohesiveness of this organization in its secrecy, and management entirely committed to plantation laborers and their direct representatives, secured its potency. The representative political leader was neither intrusted with nor informed of its existence. Year by year, from 1874, the organization, as encroachment after encroachment was made on the rights of the colored people, grew and strengthend, and now when reduced to virtual peonage and threatened deprivation of all rights as freemen and citizens is imminent, the exodus has ensued and its consequences are manifest.

Your committee, had it the power in its recommendations or counsel to stem the tide of this mighty movement, would not prove so delinquent to all the ties of brotherhood and every attitude of manliness as to impede or offer a single check to so righteously just a migration. On the contrary, we would wisely and practically aid it. Kansas is a free State, rich in uncultivated virgin lands, boundless prairies, now awaiting immigration and labor for their development. A new and sparsely settled State, it is, therefore, comparatively a poor community. There are no large farms and rich farmers, in the general sense, as pertain to the South. The struggle for life on the Western prairies is keen and sharp the value of existence and free institutions being thereby enhanced in the very effort made for daily bread. The government—national—gives each head of a family, over 21 years of age, a good quarter section of land, simply for planting trees upon it, and paying when he enters the land at the land office, the sum of $5 if the tract is 60 acres in extent, and $10 if he takes 160 acres. This liberal act was approved March, 1874. But there are conditions attending this grant which the intending immigrant from the South should well understand before he sets out. First, it is absolutely necessary that the immigrant should have money enough to furnish himself and family with food and clothing for at least three months after his arrival; that he possesses farming implements, and that, above all, he look not back at the flesh-pots of Egypt.

To go to Kansas and live there successfully, it is necessary to emigrate by colonies, under the direction and control of head men who shall spy out the land, locate the settlements, determine the cost, and then arrange the migration. This practical course commends it from its suggestions to the most limited understanding which we strongly urge on our people. Meanwhile, pending the formation of colonies and the securement of advantages which that State presents, to those who seek Kansas, we advise an abandonment by the colored people therein of all the turbulent, bulldozed parishes in this State. Then all sections yet remaining in Louisiana, mainly within the sugar-growing parishes of the State, where life and personal liberty are comparatively secure, and where labor commands fair pay and guarantees are given.

These parishes begin at Iberville entrance to the Teche and portions of the Atchafalaya river country, and extend south along either bank of the Mississippi to the Gulf. Facilities for reaching these and for securing the advantages of Kansas, or the great west, or to inviting states in Mexico and Central America will be matured and presented by this convention's committee on relief and migration, which will sit after the adjournment of this body, and will be clothed with full power for aid. The representatives of freemen, imbued with a love of country and local attachments all the stronger from the misery we have endured, the determination our people have come to relative to this matter is unyielding. There remains but the orderly process of a combined system of migration to insure success.

Let this be done. Let there be no undue haste, no impetuous stampede of any of our toiling masses, but under safe, judicious file leaders with strong wills, earnest purpose and an abiding trust in God, and the people's own right arms, we will achieve our liberties, secure peace and homes, and obtain Christian independence and citizenship in its broadest sense.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The seventh Constitutional Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives on last Monday. It was called to order by Gov. Nicholls. The Secretary of State called the roll of members returned elected and 130 answered their names. After prayer by Rev Mr. Percival the Governor made a brief address. Lieut. Gov. Wiltz was elected President, and upon being escorted to the chair made a masterly address, to which reference is made in another column.

The balance of the week has been occupied with completing the organization, adopting rules, etc.

The only measure of general public interest considered, was the resolution of Mr. Stevenson of Iberville guaranteeing that the right of no class of citizens would be abridged by the convention. The debates and vote upon that proposition clearly indicate that a large majority of the convention will oppose any attempt to restrict the suffrage.

THE commission of one crime easily begets the disposition to commit another. When the Carroll *Conservative* started into dragooning negroes, instead of reasoning with them, it was prepared to murder even the language of a people out of existence for over fifteen hundred years. *Particimus criminus* were neither known to Cicero nor are they to any scholar in our day. How's this, Mr. *Conservative?*

PHILIP JOSEPH & CO.,
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On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

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Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
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No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.

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Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

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Travel by this old and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

MR. J. E. GOGGIN, of Cincinnati, has our thanks for late papers from that city.

HON. RANDALL GIBSON has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the army appropriation bill.

HON. B. F. JONAS, United States Senator from Louisiana, will please accept our thanks for appreciated favors.

SANLFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the address on State Medicine and Medical Organization.

WHAT the Carroll *Conservative* thinks of it:

"The New Orleans *Times*, while professing a sort of milk and water Democracy, is a black Radical to the very core, a selfishly dangerous enemy to every thing that pertains to the true interests of Louisiana."

THE "Eastern Review" vol. 1, No. 1, to be issued every Thursday at Providence, R. I., made its appearance among our exchanges this week. It presents a neat appearance and claims to be "fearless and independent." We bespeak for it a full measure of success.

THE variety entertainments given by the Ladies' Mite Association of St. Philip's P. E. Church, at the Violet Hall during last week, were, it is reported, financially successful The concert on Thursday evening, under the direction of Prof. A. P. Williams and Mr. Geo. H. Fayerweather was an excellent musical treat, and quite an improvement on those given on former occasions. The vocal and instrumental efforts of the several participants showed careful training. The Ladies' Mite Association have reason to be proud of the success of their initial entertainments, and can be assured that their endeavors in the future will meet with hearty assistance from an appreciative public.

Under the management of Mr. W. W. Jackson, the New Orleans Skating Rink has been established at the Turner's Hall, corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets.

Though at a somewhat unfavorable season of the year, yet the healthful exercise received and the novelty of the enterprise, our people should by their patronage encourage the management, and thereby promote an institution which is both beneficial and enjoyable.

The admission is twenty-five cents with skates twenty-five cents extra. To the young ladies who receive so little healthy exercise, a most excellent opportunity is here presented. Music on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Go once and witness the sport and you will return to enjoy it.

Sunday-School Union.

The Sunday School Union met at Union Chapel M. E. C., Sunday, April 13th, 1879.

After the preliminary exercises, Messrs. Astwood, Clay, Wells, Dyer and R. J. Kenner, were appointed judges of the competitive exercises, to take place.

Biblical topics, essays on various subjects and singing were assigned to representatives of the different schools, composing the Union. The churches embraced in this Sunday School Association are St. James, Wesley Chapel, Mt. Zion and Union Chapel.

All the scholars who participated in the topics assigned them for competition, acquitted themselves so well that the Judges were quite at a loss to decide to which of them the prizes should be awarded.

In declamation Misses Petis, Brown, and James were considered the best; and little Annie Williams, considering her age, was pronounced perfect. The majority of the judges granted the first prize to Miss Brown. The essay read by Miss Isabelle from Wesley Chapel, was deemed a superior production.

In singing St. James was awarded the first prize and Union Chapel the second.

The essay on the "Sublimity of the Bible" by Miss Jones of Mt. Zion received a favorable mention. The exercises throughout reflected great credit on all who took a part in them.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A REDUCTION OF FARE.

The State House Tendered for Its Use.

THE ATTENDANCE WILL BE LARGE.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of Colored Men will be held at* NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *Tuesday, May* 6, 1879.

THE New Orleans and Nashville R. R. will issue round trip tickets between New Orleans and Nashville for $24.15.

THE Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway will issue round trip tickets from Chattanooga, McKenzie, Union City and Hickman to Nashville and return for three cents per mile each way.

To delegates attending the NATIONAL CONFERENCE the Louisville and Great Southern R. R. will make excursion rates from Louisville at six cents per mile. From Memphis and other points they will give local excursion rates.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line will sell round trip tickets from Cincinnati to Louisville to delegates to the convention for five dollars. Tickets will be on sale May 4th and 5th and be good until May 13.

THROUGH the exertions of Messrs. Abram Smith and Wm. Sumner of Nashville, the Legislature of Tennessee has tendered the use of the House of Representatives for the coming National Conference to be held there May 6th.

The Chicago and Eastern railroad Company has made the fare to gentlemen attending the Nashville Conference $22.45 for a round trip tickets. Parties wishing to purchase tickets must produce certificates, showing that they are delegates to the Conference.

People's Advocate: Gentlemen from Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, will pay full fare on going to Nashville by the St. Louis and South-Eastern Railway, and returning, pay one-fifth, being one-and-one-fifth fares for round trip, upon presentation of a certificate of attendance from the secretary of the Conference at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. I. C. Wears, of Philadelphia, one of the clearest and deepest thinkers of the race has this to say of the conference and its originators:

All honor to the men who have taken the initiative in the matter of looking to the interests of that class of American citizens around whom the revolution and the reconstruction measures have thrown the safeguard of national organic law. The people everywhere should give encouragement to the enterprise.

Christian Recrder: Topic 18th of the forthcoming Nashville Conference is "Theory and Practice of American Christianity." This makes it necessary for clergymen to be present, and however much we oppose a mixture on *principle*, yet do we hope that a goodly number of divines will be present. "Anything to beat Grant," was the cry of the Democrats during the campaign of 1876. Anything to beat American caste ought to be the rallying cry of every colored man in the country.

People's Advocate: The following topics have been agreed upon by the executive committee to be discussed at the approaching convention at Nashville in May next.

The gentlemen indicated have agreed to open the discussions by the preparation of papers.

1—Migration—Rev. J. C. Embry, Kas.

2—The sanitary condition of the colored people.—Dr. A. T. Augusta, D. C.

3—Beneficial associations, the expediency of consolidating them.—J. D. Bowser.

4—Relation of the Negro to the labor question.—Prof. R. T. Greener.

5—The present political status of the Negro.—J. C. Corbin, Ark.

6—The necessity of a National Review devoted to the interests of the Negro-American.—Wm. Stewart, N. J.

7—The moral and social condition of the Negro.—Bishop W. H. Miles.

8—The opportunity and capabilities for educated Negroes.—Wm. Still, N. J.

9—How shall we promote race purity, and what are the elements which now retard it.—F. L. Barnett, Ill.

10—The necessity of agitating the question of the civil rights of the Negro until they are fully secured.

11—The necessity of Lyceums for the literary advancement of the Negro.

12—Theory and practice of American christianity.—Rev. B. T. Tanner.

13—The necessity of technical and industrial education of our youth.

14—The duty of assisting our youth of both sexes in attaining higher and special education.—Inman E. Page, Mo.

15—Necessity of the cultivation of commerce.—R. H. Cain.

16—Agriculture and its relation to the Negro race.—Hon. J. R Lynch, Miss.

17—Are the laws administered with justice to the Negro?

18—Influence of woman.

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THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

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Is conducted h great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

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(Published every Saturday)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

1879. 1879.

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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

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NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

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BOARDING HOUSES,
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PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

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Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

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july-6 A. F. RIARD.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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1878.

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156.....FRONT STREET.....156

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CHAMPAGNE,

100 baskets of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing ex steamship Hanover, from Havre, and for sale by

J. B. SOLARI & SONS,
27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp Sts.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A REDUCTION OF FARE.

The State House Tendered for Its Use.

THE ATTENDANCE WILL BE LARGE.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of Colored Men will be held at* NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *Tuesday, May* 6, 1879.

THE New Orleans and Nashville R. R. will issue round trip tickets between New Orleans and Nashville for $24.15.

THE Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway will issue round trip tickets from Chattanooga, McKenzie, Union City and Hickman to Nashville and return for three cents per mile each way.

To delegates attending the NATIONAL CONFERENCE the Louisville and Great Southern R. R. will make excursion rates from Louisville at six cents per mile. From Memphis and other points they will give local excursion rates.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line will sell round trip tickets from Cincinnati to Louisville to delegates to the convention for five dollars. Tickets will be on sale May 4th and 5th and be good until May 13.

THROUGH the exertions of Messrs. Abram Smith and Wm. Sumner of Nashville, the Legislature of Tennessee has tendered the use of the House of Representatives for the coming National Conference to be held there May 6th.

The Chicago and Eastern railroad Company has made the fare to gentlemen attending the Nashville Conference $22.45 for a round trip tickets. Parties wishing to purchase tickets must produce certificates, showing that they are delegates to the Conference.

People's Advocate: Gentlemen from Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, will pay full fare on going to Nashville by the St. Louis and South-Eastern Railway, and returning, pay one-fifth, being one-and-one-fifth fares for round trip, upon presentation of a certificate of attendance from the secretary of the Conference at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. I. C. Wears, of Philadelphia, one of the clearest and deepest thinkers of the race has this to say of the conference and its originators:

All honor to the men who have taken the initiative in the matter of looking to the interests of that class of American citizens around whom the revolution and the reconstruction measures have thrown the safeguard of national organic law. The people everywhere should give encouragement to the enterprise.

Christian Recorder: Topic 18th of the forthcoming Nashville Conference is "Theory and Practice of American Christianity." This makes it necessary for clergymen to be present, and however much we oppose a mixture on *principle*, yet do we hope that a goodly number of divines will be present. "Anything to beat Grant," was the cry of the Democrats during the campaign of 1876. Anything to beat American caste ought to be the rallying cry of every colored man in the country.

People's Advocate: The following topics have been agreed upon by the executive committee to be discussed at the approaching convention at Nashville in May next. The gentlemen indicated have agreed to open the discussions by the preparation of papers.

1—Migration—Rev. J. C. Embry, Kas.

2—The sanitary condition of the colored people.—Dr. A. T. Augusta, D. C.

3—Beneficial associations, the expediency of consolidating them.—J. D. Bowser.

4—Relation of the Negro to the labor question.—Prof. R. T. Greener.

5—The present political status of the Negro.—J. C. Corbin, Ark.

6—The necessity of a National Review devoted to the interests of the Negro-American.—Wm. Stewart, N. J.

7—The moral and social condition of the Negro.—Bishop W. H. Miles.

8—The opportunity and capabilities for educated Negroes.—Wm. Still, N. J.

9—How shall we promote race purity, and what are the elements which now retard it.—F. L. Barnett, Ill.

10—The necessity of agitating the question of the civil rights of the Negro until they are fully secured.

11—The necessity of Lyceums for the literary advancement of the Negro.

12—Theory and practice of American christianity.—Rev. B. T. Tanner.

13—The necessity of technical and industrial education of our youth.

14—The duty of assisting our youth of both sexes in attaining higher and special education.—Inman E. Page, Mo.

15—Necessity of the cultivation of commerce.—R. H. Cain.

16—Agriculture and its relation to the Negro race.—Hon. J. R Lynch, Miss.

17—Are the laws administered with justice to the Negro?

18—Influence of woman.

THE CONFERENCE.

WHO WILL COMPOSE IT.

Extracts from a Few of Many Letters.

ALABAMA.

I am in full sympathy with the conference, and if nothing happens I will be present at the time appointed. CHAS. L. HARRIS.

Selma, Ala.

FLORIDA.

I will strongly indorse the "movement', and shall do all in my power to make it a success. I think a conference of some of our leading men is almost indispensable to our future success.

P. W. BRYANT.

DIST. COLUMBIA.

I am thoroughly in agreement with the committee for the necessity—the imperative necessity for such a conference.

ROBT. PURVIS.

GEORGIA.

Your circular * * * is before me, and in reply I have to state that if no providential hindrance prevents, I'll be on hand.

P. B. PETERS.

ILLINOIS.

I shall take great pleasure in being present at the conference of colored men to be held in the city of Nashville, Tenn., next May.

JOHN J. BIRD.

WEST VIRGINIA.

I have concluded to accept the adpointment, and will attend if nothing happens.

ROBERT W. SIMMONS

INDIANA.

I will accept the proffered honor and will do everything in my power to make the occasion a success, believing the occasion is both opportune and necessary at this time. Indiana will be fully represented.

J. S. HINTON.

TENNESSEE.

I fully concur and approve the call for a national conference of some of our leading colored men of the country to meet in Nashville, Tenn. REV. G. W. LE VERE.

I beg leave to say in behalf of myself and Hon. Edward Shaw that we shall make it our duty to meet at the conference to be held at Nashville at the stated time.

B. K. SAMPSON.

I will avail myself of the opportunity of being present, and lay before the conference my views on the political and other interests as respects the colored people, as shall be considered by the conference.

C. O. H. THOMAS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

I regard the movement of your committee as fitting and proper at this time, and trust it will receive the fullest co-operation. Let us resolve to do something and then do it as the Germans and Irishmen have done when their rights have been invaded. D. A. STRAKER.

When, sir, leading Democrats and Republicans are actually and seriously discussing the question as to whether or not the Negro ought to have been emancipated, etc., and efforts are making to nullify, and, perhaps eventually deprive him of the franchise, a decent self-respect seems to demand of us as colored men at least a statement of our case. I am with you heart and soul. A. J. RANSIER.

NEW JERSEY.

I have only to say that I am heartily in sympathy with with the movement, believing, as I do, that our present social, political, and pecuniary condition domands such a step. And from the array of illustrious names that I see appended to the circular leaves but little doubt as to the favorable results which are most likely to follow such a convocation.

J. A. NEWBY.

It is my purpose to attend.

HUGH M. BROWN.

MISSOURI.

I am in some doubt as to whether your committee intend an invitation shall be necessary for a gentleman wishing to be present at, and participate in the conference. If such is the arrangement, I consider that it will have the effect of bringing together an assembly of men peculiarly fitted to perform the duties devolving upon the conference,

J. MILTON TURNER.

After consulting several of the trustees, I have concluded to attend the conference to be held at Nashville. INMAN E. PAGE.

Lincoln Institute.

CCLORADO.

I approve of the proposed conference and thank you and your associates for the honor of invitation. H. O. WAGNER.

TEXAS.

I accept the appointment as member of the executive committee and will at once take such steps as seem necessary to have the State represented. If it is not possible for the Negro to live in peace, and on terms of equal citizenship with his white brethren in the South, the sooner it is known the better for the Negro and the country.

N. W. C.

ARKANSAS.

You will, I think, have a good delegation from this State—men of large experience and weight.

J. C. CORBIN.

MISSISSIPPI.

This conference, I am sure can be instrumental in the accomplishment of much. I hope the leading colored men will take the matter in hand, turn out in large numbers and make it a decided success in every particular.

JOHN R. LYNCH.

1879. 1879.

TTTTTT H H EEEEE
T HHHHH E—
T H H EEEEE

Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifie with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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THREE MONTHS	75
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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

INTELIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,
BOARDING HOUSES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
STEAMBOATS, STORES,
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

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Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

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july-6 A F RIARD.

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"Harper's Magazine."
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"
one year

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